matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—2 8:20—Phreso.

EMPIRE THEATRE—2 8:10—A Runaway Gtrl.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—A Romance GARDEN THEATRE-2:15-8:15 The Christian. GARRICK THEATRE-2-8:10-Zami. OPERA HOUSE 2.5 Shenandoah.

OPERA HOUSE 2.15 Silb Secret Service.

SQUARE THEATRE 2.5:15 Rev. Griffith

Davenport,
IRVING PLAYE THEATRE-2-8-Das Erbe,
REITH'S-Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance,
ROSTER & BIAL'S-2-8:15-Vaudeville,
ROSTER & BIAL'S-2-8:15-Vaudeville,
ROSTER & THEATRE-2:15-8:20-Nathan LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-Trelawny of the Wells.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-Decause She

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 2-S:30 Because S Loved Him So. NETROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 5 Tennhaeuser. MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2-S:15 My Partner. PASTOR:S-12:30 to 11-Continuous performance. SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE 2-S-A Hot Time

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Business Nonces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

New York Daily Tribuna

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The United States troops in Luzon, supported by a fire from the fleet, attacked and captured Caloocan after a short and decisive encounter in which the losses of the natives were heavy. — The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the Trial Revision bill by a vote of \$32 to 216. — The Spanish Government announced that the Caroline Islands would not be sold. — President Zelaya of Nicaragua has sent a thousand well-equipped troops toward Rama to check General Reves, the rebel leader. — Heavy northwest gales, endangering shipping, were reported from Newfoundland. — Admiral Cervera and Captain Moreu, of the Cristobal Colon, will be tried for the loss of their warships on July 3. — The burial of General Garcia's body will take place to-day. FOREIGN .- The United States troops in Lu-

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session Senate: Consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was continued, but little progress was made.

House: General debate on the Sundry Civil bill was finished; Mr. Hepburn gave notice that he would offer the Nicaragua Canal bill as an

DOMESTIC .- The Peace Treaty was signed by the President and Secretary Hay. — The Librarianship of Congress is said to have been offered to and accepted by Representative Bar-rows, of Massachusetts. —— President McKin-ley sent a message to Congress urging legislaley sent a message to Congress urging legislation at the present session for a cable to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. —— H. H. Berder, the new Superintendent of Public Buildings, promises to save \$3,000 a month on the payrells of his Department. —— Makers of royalty shoe machines have formed a trust, with \$25,000,000 capital. —— There was a truce between the Quay and anti-Quay adherents in the Pennsylvania Senatorship contest.

CITY .- Stocks were strong and higher. === The annual dinner of the Cornell Alumni was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. —— The inquest in the Adams poisoning mystery was continued; S. Cornish was further examined and Roland Molineux was called to the stand and questioned closely by Mr. Osborne. — The tem-perature was as low as at any time since rec-The temords have been kept, and caused much suffering. THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and cold. The temperature yest est. 8 degrees above zero; lowest, low zero; average, 1% above zero

THE ADAMS MURDER.

The District-Attorney has seen a new light. It was about time. If his conduct of the Adams murder investigation does not utterly discredit his administration it will be only because Mr. Gardiner has been clever enough to see the game of the mystery-makers before it has been played out. From the very first the District-Attorney's office and the police, so far as superior authority was able to dull Captain McClusky's detective instinct, conducted the investigation not to prove that a crime had been committed against Mrs. Adams, but that one had been intended against Mr. Cornish. Mr. Gardiner opened the Coroner's inquest with a speech plainly indicating his continued belief in that hair-raising, dime-novel theory of double murder with which he had been entertaining the lovers of sensation for several days. Before evening he had suffered a change, and at night gave out the statement: "The fact that "Cornish gave Mrs. Adams the poison is in "evidence, and it behooves him to clear his "own skirts"

What is the cause of this sudden transformation? Rather, why did not Mr. Gardiner take this view long ago? He ought to have seen that on December 28, Instead of waiting almost six weeks to discover it, and meanwhile mak ing absolute announcements that he had found the guilty persons who killed Barnet and tried to kill Cornish. Nobody doubted to whom Mr. Gardiner pointed. If he did not mean Mr. Molineux he was much misunderstood. He not only succeeded in casting suspicion on Mr. Molineux, but he actually announced that he was able to convict the suspect whose personality he seemed to indicate, not only of killing Mrs. Adams when intending to kill Cornish, but also of killing Barnet, concerning whom there is no positive evidence that he did not die a natural death. To bolster up this theory he has disinterred Barnet's body to find mercury when he ought to know perfectly well that Barnet took mercury for medicine in his lifetime, and that mercury in his body will prove nothing. What excuse has Mr. Gardiner to give for the creation of this magnificent and lurid structure which has fallen to pieces in a day? Why for all these weeks did he neglect to probe the case from the point of view he has so suddenly taken? From the minute Mr. Mc-Intyre went to the Adams house Mr. Cornish has been treated as the wronged man in the case instead of the person whose story was to be tested at every possible point. Does anybody suppose that in ordinary circumstances a man who gave a woman a fatal dose of poison, and then told an astonishing story to account for his act as innocent, would escape arrest or ! at least surveillance and suspicion pending an exhaustive investigation of that story's truth? | to the bill. Against such attempt the resistance Yet Mr. Cornish has been the conspicuous confidant of the District-Attorney's office, the miraculously saved victim of a conspiracy to murder which Mr. Gardiner announced he had

evidence to punish. Now, we do not say that Mr. Cornish is guilty of the murder of Mrs. Adams, nor do we wish to make the least insinuation to that effect. All we say is, what Mr. Gardiner himself now says, that as Mr. Cornish gave the woman the poison it behooves him to clear his own skirts; that as the scene of the murder was the Adams household, there is the place to begin investigation, not off in some sensaional romance worthy of the stories of the Italian Renaissance. Such investigation by no

Adams household. If making it at this late day seems so, it is only because of the ridiculous failure of the authorities at the start to follow rational detective methods. Various explanations of the murder of Mrs. Adams are possible. We do not know what men besides Mr. Cornish frequented that house and what motive for crime may have existed there, and how Mr. Cornish might have been made an unwitting instrument. What we want to know is the whole story of that household. The relations of all the people who lived in it and visited in it must be revealed. The account of Mr. Cornish must be investigated for verification. It must be compared with the statements of the doctors. The whole theory that the brarian, or any official, to fix arbitrarily such poison was intended for him, and not Mrs. Adams, must be proved, not assumed, as it has been by Mr. Gardiner.

These are not pleasant things to say, but it is time they were said. We would not do injustice to any man. But we do desire that the fantastle nonsense that has surrounded this murder be cleared away and a little ordinary common-sense be displayed in dealing with it. We make no doubt that Mr. Gardiner is free from any improper motives, but there is no use in pretending not to hear the common talk that there are influential persons who do not wish the facts in this case known, and that they have tried to block the progress of investigation and lead the District-Attorney after foolish clews. Such talk may be baseless, but certainly the grotesque blundering over the matter has not helped to allay it. If the plan had been to evolve as many plausible and unprovable theories as possible, and delude the authorities into involving so many different suspects that no one could ever be convicted, it could hardly have been better chosen. For a public prosecutor to announce that he is prepared to convict one person of crime does not make it easy for him to prosecute another. Perhaps Mr. Gardiner's new light may bring him back to a wise conduct of the case and show that he has not been misled by influences seeking suppression. It is to be hoped so. It is to be hoped that there are no such influences trying to negative detective efforts The people of this city are in no mood to tolerate another Nathan murder mystery. body is so securely intrenched in power that he can safely attempt to embarrass the District-Attorney or repeat the tactics of Judge Car dozo.

RESPONSIBILITY IN SAMOA.

The Tribune's special correspondence from Honolulu yesterday presented the most lucid and convincing exposition of the Samoan complications that has yet been made. It was in the form of an interview with Mr. Harold M. Sewall, who was formerly United States Consul at Apia, who distinguished himself there by his ability and his unfailing devotion to American interests, and who is to-day one of the best authorities in the world on the general Samoan question. His official obligations restrained Mr. Sewall from speaking as fully on the subject as he might otherwise have done. But he said much, and of what he did say there can be no mistaking the purport.

Mr. Sewall recognizes the unfortunate features of the tripartite system of control. But he does not attribute the difficulties entirely or even chiefly thereto. He remembers that Germany acted badly in the crisis of 1887, and he regards the conduct of German officials in the present case as "atroclous," though he hopeswith, we trust, good reason-that the German Government did not inspire and does not countenance their misdeeds. He sees that Germany is persistently doing all she can to increase her influence in Samoa, with the view of one day getting sole possession of the Islands. It is, of course, proper for her to do so, so long as she respects the treaty to which she is herself a party. But not to German intrigues and aggressions does Mr. Sewall charge the chief responsibility for the present troul

No; regrettable as it is, the charge must be made against the United States itself, or against its late Administration. Mr. Sewall truly says that the policy of the second Cleveland Administration seemed to be mainly devoted to the destruction of the work which faithful American officials had done in Samoa. That Administration repeatedly sought to secure our withdrawal from Samoa and encouraged Germany to arrogate to herself paramount control. Thwarted by the Senate in his attempt to abrogate the treaty which protected American rights and interests in Samoa, Mr. Cleveland deliberately kept, during his term of office, all American naval vessels out of Samoan waters. Germany kept one or two of hers there all the time, but the United States flag was never seen save on merchant vessels. The effect of that state of affairs was inevitable in loss of American influence and prestige, which, apparently, was just what Mr. Cleveland wanted. To-day, in whatever embarrassments we suffer in Samea, and whatever trouble we may be put to in establishing our lawful rights and protecting the lawful interests of Americans, this Nation is paying the penalty of that policy.

It is worthy of remembrance that Mr. Sewall was appointed to the Apla Consulate by President Cleveland himself, and that he revolted against that President's un-American policy with respect to Samon to such an extent that he was recalled. He probably, and justly, considered the recall in the circumstances a greater honor than the appointment had been. So, too, it is to be remembered that Mr. Chambers, the American Chief Justice of Samoa, who has been so pluckly standing up for law and order and treaty rights in the face of the difficulties which the Cleveland policy has precipitated, was Mr. Cleveland's own choice for that office. The Nation must pay the penalty of bad administration. But it is some satisfaction, and a bit of poetle justice, to have that Administration rebuked by the very men it selected to execute its policy.

A COPYRIGHT DANGER.

Our special Washington dispatches yesterday called attention to what seems to be a serious menace to the copyright system. There was folsted into the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill in the House an amendment declaring that after July 1 next the right to secure copyright shall be dependent upon the quality of paper and ink used in manufacturing the work, or at least the copies thereof deposned in the Library of Congress, and the Librarian of Congress is authorized to establish "from time to time" the required standards of excellence of such material. This amazing proviso was properly stricken out by the Senate, but it will come up again in the Conference Committee, and an attempt may be made to restore it of every friend of copyright should be strenuous and inflexible.

The ostensible purport of the amendment is to secure a high standard of legibility and permanence in all works deposited in the Library of Congress. That is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." But there is a consideration paramount even to that, namely, the right of property. We have not heard of the right of title to real estate being made dependent upon the character of the crops raised or upon the style of architecture of the buildings erected thereon, nor yet upon the permanency of the stakes or other landmarks which may be set up to mark the boundaries. It may be eminently desirable

Cornish or any other particular member of the perish, the owner may be put to some pains to secure and hold the paramount place to which restore them and thus to prove the extent of his it is naturally entitled in Pacific waters. holdings. But that is his own affair. The validity of his title is not to be impeached just because he cannot afford to set up an Egyptian obelisk at each corner of his farm. In precisely like manner a man's title to his literary property is to be held inviolate, whether he brings out the work in the form of a two-cent pamphlet or in a sumptuous limited edition de luxe.

It is, as we have said, desirable that the deposited copies shall be of good quality. That is for the sake of the Library. It is also to the interest of the author and publisher. But it is not possible to fix justly any absolute standard, and it would be palpably unjust to empower the Listandards as he pleased and to alter them whenever he pleased. As there is no provision made for publishing the required standards, this amendment would make it necessary for every one wishing to copyright a work to communicate in advance with the Librarian of Congress and ascertain from him just what quality of paper, type, ink, binding, etc., would be required on the proposed date of publication, and even then there would be no assurance that such requirements might not be changed before that date. Such a system would be intolerable, and would certainly result in a general breakdown of copyright-for which end, indeed, there is a suspicion that it has been designed. It would be little less than scandalous to "sneak through" such a bit of legislation as a "rider" or amendment to an appropriation bill to which it has no legitimate relation whatever. The Conference Committee should certainly sustain the action of the Senate, and the House should concur in that action, and thus kill the sinister amendment.

THE BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

The new State Superintendent of Public Buildings has made a report of his investigations to the trustees, describing the condition in which he found the Department and the pecuniary requirements which the Legislature will have to supply. In short, there was a little less than \$9,000 on hand when he came into space, while the outstanding bills amounted to about \$45,000. To pay these and maintain the Department until October 1 next he estimates that \$212,957 89 will be needed. It is a dismal situation, but the outlook is somewhat less so, for Superintendent Bender is convinced that a substantial saving in the cost of running the office can be effected and that at the same time the standard of efficiency can be raised. This is not a perfunctory announcement of the sort which new officials often make without meaning anything in particular, for Mr. Bender says that his investigations warrant a confident prediction of economy and improvement, and he specifies the payroll, which he intends to cut down to the extent of \$3,000 a month, or about 20 per cent, "Of course, this means," he adds, "that every incompetent and inefficient man and woman will be dismissed, and that all positions not actually necessary to the interests of the State will be abolished. The employes who serve in the Department "during my incumbency will be treated with "fairness and impartiality, but they will be expected and required to do a day's work for a 'day's pay." Now, that is an exceedingly sensible and becoming declaration, and an excellent description of the way in which the people ought and desire to be served in every branch of the public business. If Mr. Bender sets to work promptly and resolutely to redeem his promise his course will attract a great deal of favorable attention to his office and give him an enviable reputation. He has much to gain and nothing to lose by being as good as his word. It may even happen that the disclosures with which his administration began will hereafter be remembered with more gratitude than regret, as the prelude to a work of genuine reform which might otherwise have been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bender talks well about his own plans and his words seem to contain an unusually strong guarantee of vigorous action, but we cannot accept a subsequent statement without some qualifications. He particularly desires it to be understood that he has "no intention of reflecting in any manner" upon his predecessor's "integrity of act or purpose," and he regards the present situation as the result of a system which it is obviously easier for a new than an old incumbent to correct." In saying this we think Mr. Bender goes rather too far. We have no thought of impugning ex-Superintendent Easton's personal honesty, but it will hardly do to say that there is no particular fault to be found with him, if, as Mr. Bender proclaims, the expenditures of the Department can be largely reduced and the standard raised at the same time. If the work can be much better done for much less money, if the number of employes is 20 per cent in excess of the number required, if there are incompetent and inefficient men and women to be discharged, if a day's work has not been performed for a day's pay, then the Superintendent under whom such conditions have prevailed has clearly done less than his duty. "Integrity" is a word of broad meaning, and we cannot concede that it exactly fits public servants who permit public business to be transacted in a manner which would bankrupt any private business. Undoubtedly that is the way in which a great part of the State's business has been managed, and those in charge of it have too commonly persuaded themselves to believe that it is not dishonest and disreputable to serve the people after that fashion. was time that a radically different standard of official obligations was set up, and to a pretty general recognition of that fact the nomination and election of Colonel Roosevelt were chiefly

Governor Roosevelt is sensible in objecting to the title "Your Excellency." He is officially "the Governor of New-York," that and nothing else,

A little while ago the cry was that it was madness for us to attempt to subdue so warlike, brave, powerful, well-equipped and generally formidable a people as the Filipinos. Now the same folk are saying it is a shame for us to fight so feeble and inoffensive a people. What

Whether one likes cold weather or not, it is a bit satisfactory to know that the temperature has just reached the lowest point ever recorded in this city, and not merely the lowest on a given day and hour. It means something to say a certain day was the coldest on record. But it is a snare and a delusion to say that "this was "the coldest thirteen minutes past 7 ever known "on a 10th of February in a year that wasn't a

We hope all these wonderful promises of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad officials will be fulfilled, but they sound a little like the millen-

The action at Caloocan was short and decisive. the Filipinos were routed; the American loss was slight. That is the story of yesterday; that is likely to be the story of every engagement in the Philippines until the natives learn their needed lesson of subjection to lawful authority. And that, according to present indications, will be pretty soon.

The message which the President sent to Con gress yesterday was one that should be carefully heeded and acted upon at the earliest possible date. A cable across the Pacific Ocean, connecting California with Hawaii and the Philippines, is urgently needed for military and to make these latter absolutely imperishable. If | naval purposes, and is an absolute necessity to

means assumes anything unfavorable to Mr. I they are not, and if they presently decay and I the commerce of this country if the latter is to

It seems to us that there is a trifle of coidness toward Aguinaldo on the part of some of his recently enthusiastic American admirers.

This is the first Ladies' Day at the Democratic Club, and from now on until further notice the Tammany Hall headquarters will be open daily to 5 p. m. to women who have the proper credentials. The House Committee has already decreed that members of the club shall wear only "full dress suits" when they visit the club after 6 p. m., and the rule has probably had a refining influence on the members of the club who come from their barrooms and other places of business to report to the ruler of New-York and receive his instructions. The advent of the Tammany Ladies is another step forward in the direction of social progress. and if the strongholds of Tammany are well represented at the first gathering the spectacle will be worth coming miles to see

PERSONAL.

heral Harrison Gray Otis, who commanded the brigade which so gallantly captured Caloocan yesterday, has been for many years proprietor and Editor of "The Los Angeles Times." Massachusetts stock, and made a name for himself in the volunteer service in the Civil War. President McKinley made him brigadler-general of volunteers, and his brigade was sent to Manila from San Francisco to reinforce Dewey last summer. It is made up of the 1st Montana, 20th Kansas, 10th Pennsylvania and the 3d Artillery.

The Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Cleveland, have received a telegram from Major-General Nelson A. Miles, stating that he has accepted their invitation to be present and to speak at the reception and banquet given by the two so-deties in honor of the birthday of George Washington, on February 22.

Colonel Hiram M. Bledsoe, who has just died in Kansas City, was the commander of the famous Biedsoe Battery in the Civil War.

Adolph Zorn, a Swedish artist, is in Princeton, painting a portrait of ex-President Cleveland for Daniel S. Lamont, of this city.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to the city of Atlanta the sum of \$100,000 for a free public library on condition that the city furnish a site and maintain the library at a cost of not less than \$5,000 a

"The New-York Freeman's Journal" says: "Leo XIII will enter upon the ninetieth year of his age on March 2, and the twenty-second of his supreme pontificate February 20. Two hundred and sixtytwo Pontiffs have preceded Leo XIII, but of these only seven have occupied it for twenty-one years. The average length of a Papal reign is but little more than seven years. Ten Popes died within a month after their election, and the shortest reign in the history of the Papacy is that of St. Stephen II, which lasted only three days. Of the 262 Popes who preceded Leo XIII, eighty-eight have been canonized or beatified. Twelve Popes have borne the name of Leo and of the Leos five have been canonized as saints. Of the 57 Cardinals living 31 are Italians, 7 French, 5 Spanish, 4 Austro-Hungarlan, 3 German, 1 Pole, 1 American, 1 Belgian, 1 Irish, 1 English, 1 Swiss and 1 Australian. Pope Leo has created 117 Cardinals, and during his pontificate 123 Cardinals have passed away. Not a solitary member of the Sacred College to which he was admitted by Plus IX, forty-six years ago, 18 now living."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Worcester Gazette" observes: "It is a proof of the rapid progress of events the last twelve months to reflect with what incredulity a prophecy would have been received in February, 1898, that in a year's time American Regulars and volunteers would be engaged in hostilities with the Philippine Islanders. Hardly one man in a hundred knew what the Philippine Islands were, and it is to be doubted if one in a thousand knew anything about

Wanted—A Piayfellow.—The Two—Mrs. Reagan, can your little Jamesie come an' play wid us?

Mrs. Reagan—Yis; yez are good byes ter let little Jamesie play wid yer. What are yez goin' to play?

One of the Two—William Tell. We want Jamesie ter stand wid de apple on his head. Skinny is William Tell; he hain't a very good shot, an' I was afeard to stand myself.—(Harlem Life.

MEN OF THE WEST We sent you o'er the sunlit sea, Men of the West-To carry peace and industry No grateful homage found ye there, Nor honor due; A sullen land with threatn'ing air

Ye faltered not at burning sun Nor fever's might Nor when ye found the task begun

A bitter fight. Ye tolled amid a people rude With patient zeal: Nor lifted at ingratitude

Th' avenging steel.

With such a foe.

A blighted land that could not see The proffered light; Nor comprehend that liberty Of truth and right.

They struck the hand that was their hope A cruel blow-The hand that had not stooped to cope

Ah! bravely then ye faced the blast, And joyful bled; And perished, fighting to the last, Our gallant dead!

We cannot weep at such a death; Nor toll the hell While with a deep exultant breath Our bosoms swell.

We trusted and were not deceived, Men of the West;

Ye fought and died as ve had lived-Your Nation's best, And ye, who live to toll anew, We trust as well

As those who, faithful, tolled with you, And, faithful, fell, -(CHARLES C. BALLARD, Union College.

A New Theory.—"Can you account, General, for the small percentage of fatalities from bullets as compared with the great number of shots fired at our soldiers during the battle of San Juan Hill?"
"Yes. Since reading the war articles in the maga-zines, I have decided that the reason so few of our men were hit was that there were so many news-paper correspondents in front of them."—(Harper's Bazar.

"Where is the poet Milton's staircase?" asks "The Philadelphia Record." "This staircase was brought from London by Richard Rush and built into his country home, named Sydenham, which was located at what is now Columbia-ave, and Sixteenth-st. A small street of the same name, Sydenham, marks the place. Mr. Rush was United States Minister to England when Milton's house was torn down to make way for modern improvements. Being an admirer of the author of 'Paradise Lost,' Mr. Rush bought the oldtime staircase and had it erected in his home and inscribed with a silver plate setting forth the dates and facts. Upon the death of Mr. Rush his estate was divided among his children and the real estate soon came into the market for building lots. Sydenham house was torn down, and the antique Milton staircase doubtless fell to some one of the heirs. It would be interesting to ham was a quaint old place, just opposite the country seat-of Judge Stroud. It had a variety of old rooms entered by invisible doors, and mu tique furniture, massive silver and many old por-

A preacher in New-York in speaking of alcohol said: "It is found in nature only as it dies. Death is not the inatural state." The simile isn't a happy one. The very animation of the minister who uttered the words quoted came from death. for only in death is there life, according to modern science. It is only through the death of the tissues of the system—through their burning up—that the flame of life is kept supplied as the minister should know. Alcohol is due to chemical reaction, and so are a great many useful things in this life.—(Binghamton Herald.

An appeal signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, several of the bishops and others, is issued for the raising of a fund of £20,000 to provide the stipend and expenses of a bishop, who shall undertake the oversight of the whole work of the Church of England in Egypt and the Soudan.

Quite a Difference .- "He says one rule of his life "Oh, surely you misunderstood,"
"Why, what do you think he said?"
"Probably that the one great rule of his life was
to keep clear of his conscience."—(Chicago Post.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

MONET, BESNARD AND RODIN AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB-THE ARCHI-TECTURAL LEAGUE AND THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY - MINOR

MATTERS. The exhibition at the Union League Club this

month contains thirteen paintings by Claude Monet. These make an interesting group, but they would more welcome if they added to the impression received from the Monet exhibition held at the Lotos Club ten days ago. As it is, the examples brought forward upon this occasion have, on the ole, no more and no less value than their predcessors. "Eoats on the Seine at Argenteuti" and 'Argenteuil Boats, River Scene"-both are notable for sparkling light; "The Stream, Early Spring," is in a tender and almost charming vein; there is some rich, fruity color in the "Flowers," and "The Cliffs, Falaise," is excellent in its suggestion of the freshness and animation of a breezy day; but the "Monte Carlo," the "Autumn" and the "Early Summer, Giverny," have all the defects which we recently discussed at length. There is nothing in this collection of Monets, indeed, which justifies a renewal of that discussion. The seven or eight fancy portrait panels by Besnard are also rather uninspiring. One of these, "The Dying Year," has a certain decorative piquancy, and all of the paintings show technical strength and some originality of style. M. Beenard models his heads admirably and his treatment of light is effective. We find him, however, in these somewhat overcolored canvases, too much of a mere technician, too less a painter. In fact, the only things that make this exhibition worth while are the two pieces of sculpture by Rodin-a marble "Eve in Despair" and a bronze bust of "St. John Preaching." productions bear the stamp of genius. The style is distinguished. The feeling in both works is poetic and profound. M. Monet and M. Besnard fall to make much sympathy, but no one could remain indifferent to the tragic beauty of the "Eve" or to the power and dignity of the "St. John."

The fourteenth annual exhibition of the Architectural League opens at the Fine Arts Building It will remain open, day and evening, until March 4. There will be a private view day at the American Water Color Society's annual exhibition at the Academy of Design. The public opening is set for next Monday. hibition lasts until March 11. Comment on both these exhibitions is deferred.

The smaller galleries uptown are all hung with new things. At the Messrs, Tooth's there may be seen a dozen landscapes executed in the last two years by Mr. H. W. Ranger. His style has gained in firmness and authority, his color is richer, and his spiritual quality has deepened. His indebtedness to the Barbizon school is still obvious, as witness "The Den," but this very picture has been painted with so much native power and with so fine a feeling for sensuous beauty that we can easily forgive the suggestion of Rousseau which it contains. The truth is that if Mr. Ranger recalls the great Frenchman it is in no imitative manner. On the contrary, the lasting merit of his work, its truth, its sympathy, its rich and sometimes radiant color, must be attributed to his own powers. The Barbizon men pointed out the way. He has followed with wise humility, and every year has strengthened his hold upon the essentials of land-

M. Alphonse Jongers, the French portrait painter who brought from his home, in Montreal, the sixteen canvases now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel gallery, has valuable qualities which are at present obscured by his addiction to a sombre even muddy, tonal scheme, which, with the light-ing of some of his portraits, seems borrowed from on the old traditions is plain enough from the cool, slivery tones which he has imported into his portraits of women, and by the delicate, golden quality of the small portrait of a child. No. 2, Adami." That he could give his originality free play is further shown by analysis of his workman-His heads are modelled with equal freedom and force, and they are all full of character. Ultimately he will win conspicuous rank if he will only put fresher and more varied light into his work, and purify his tone, especially where the flesh tints are concerned. In the mean time he commands respect, for his art has sincere feeling, and, in spite of its defects, conveys an impression of spontaneous vigor. This is particularly noticeable in occasional passages of nervous, decisive

At the Keppel Gallery there is a complete collection of etchings by Anders Zorn, the set of thirty- discussion one of his officers suggested that the one plates exhibited here six years ago having of the quality of an illustrator in black and white than of an etcher pure and simple, but he has abundant spirit and eleverness. With the etchings | blockade, the correspondent accompanied an etthere are shown two or three water-colors and four

The Avery Gallery displays twoscore pictures of military and naval subjects by Mr. Rufus F. Zogbaum Mr. George Busse exhibits a number of paintings by Mr. Hermann Fuechsel At the Macbeth Gallery there are some paintings in oil

and water colors by Mr. H. M. Rosenberg. Circulars have been received for the spring exhibition at the Academy. Exhibits will be received on March 14 and 15. The calleries at the Academy of Design will be opened to the public on Monday, April 3, and will close on Saturday, May 13 We may note that the Clarke collection of American paintings at the American Art Galleries will only be on view for a short time longer. The sale begins next Tuesday night.

MUSIC.

"MARTHA" AT THE OPERA

Flotow's opera, the "ever popular" of decades agone, was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night by the same artists who sang it earlier in the season, save that Mme. Sembrich replaced Marie Engle in the principal part. The effect upon the performance was not as great as might have been expected, considering the vast difference in the gifts and accomplishments of the two singers, but a sufficient cause was not far to seek; Mme. Sembrich was plainly under the weather. Her voice was all but lost in the ensembles, and with Salignac sentimentalizing till the sopplest milksop on record was outdone, it required all of Edouard de Reszke's power of reservation to prevent the extinction of the rest of the quartet whenever the four principals joined their voices. Lovely art enough to challenge the warmest gratitude was exhibited by Mme. Sembrich in "The Last Rose of Summer" and Arditi's "Parla," which was appended to the opera to give it a scintillant close, but it was only too evident to her admirers that all that she did was done with an effort, which presoul of art. Mme. Mantelli disclosed some of that spontanelty, and so did M. de Reszke when unembarrassed by his companions. When they were with him he found it necessary to "aggravate" his pyramid have stood on its apex.

cold which prevented him from singing "Lohen-grin" on last Wednesday, and will yield the part of Raoul into the hands of Signor Ceppi this after-

ROOSEVELT'S LINCOLN DAY PLANS. Albany, Feb. 10.-Governor Roosevelt will go to

New-York City on Monday morning. He will at-tend the Lincoln dinner given by the Republican Club of that city on Monday evening. If possible, he will leave the dinner for a short time and re-view the Knights Templars at Madison Square Gar-GIFTS BY H. O. HAVEMEYER.

H. O. Havemeyer, who has a beautiful country

home near Greenwich, Conn., has given \$100 to the Meeting House District School for the purchase of books and has also sent a check for \$25 to the Greenwich Athletic Club, to encourage the young men in this work. It is said that some of the chil-dren of the workmen employed on Mr. Havemeyer's estate attend the school, and when his attention was called to its need of books he immediately re-

FUNERAL OF MR. AND MRS. KEYES. The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elmo Keyes. who were accidentally asphyxiated by gas at the who were accidentally asphyxiated by gas at the Ardsley Casino, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, on Tuesday morning, was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Lexington-ave, and Sixty-sixth-st. The Rev. P. V. Hartigan, the rector, celebrated a requiem mass for the repose of their souls. The fact that the funeral services were to be held at the church was kept secret and only a few relatives were present. After the services the bodies were taken to Jersey City and sent to Washington, over the Pennsylvania Railroad for burial in Oakhill Cemetery.

RUGGED MAXIMO GOMEZ

CURIOUS CONTRADICTIONS IN THE CO. BAN GENERAL'S CHARACTER.

HIS SCORN OF GLITTERING UNIFORMS AND TO ANXIETY ABOUT HIS PHOTOGRAPHS-AN

ACCOMPLISHED LETTER-WRITER

Havana, February 4 Maximo Gomez's coming to Havana will out his rugged personality in a new light. And from the political significance, the effect of he presence will be chiefly interesting in its bearing on a large number of insurgent officers. They not relish it. So long as the shadow of an arm exists Gomez will insist on maintaining the forms of military discipline. He has no sympathy with outward show and parade. In Deces ber, when a Cuban patriotic committee went to him at his headquarters in the woods, he told it sharply that he would not come to Havara to be made a show of, and rebuked its member for their anxiety to indulge in display. After the protocol was signed he alienated some of the officers of his staff by criticising their readings to parade themselves. It is a question whether General Gomez has

uniform. A few days ago one of the America officers in Santa Clara Province visited him w Remedios. The officer was young. He though he was enhancing his own dignity and pleasing the insurgent commander-in-chief by appearing in a gorgeous uniform which would have cause envy at a White House reception in Washing ton. Gomez was in ordinary civilian dress of the country-a straw hat, loose coat, withou waistcoat, and linen trousers. He listened to what the young American had to say, corrects some misconceptions and then acknowledged it. military salute which the officer gave on with drawing. Gomez watched him a moment, then dryly remarked, "How the young men ingold buttons!" Gomez will be compelled to say the same thing

of his subordinate Cuban officers. Since the American occupation these have shown an ing dinate fondness for the glitter of war. The have a camp uniform of brown linen, neater and cooler than the khaki of the American troops This, however, does not fully satisfy them. They prefer to appear in what they call the full-dress uniform of the "Army of Liberation." The material is of a deep navy blue. Gold or silver stan on the shoulders and the sleeves indicate the rank. The cap has an abundance of gold braid After three or four years in the bush, when many of them could not always count on a shirt, the indulgence of this vanity is harmless. It is perfectly understood in Havana and is respected. Some of the insurgent officers who have been most conspicuous in their military array will probably keep in the background after Gomez appears. They are officers whom he dis ciplined-"destituted of their rank," the insur gents call it. Many of them felt the fron hand of their general-in-chief at times when a west commander would have feared to alienate an members of the loose organization which he called his army. Though General Gomez is indifferent to the

outward show of dress, he has vanity of the more pronounced kind. He is particular about his picture. Most of his photographs which are re produced flatter him. An American newspape correspondent who had been with him during critical period of the insurrection published book giving personal experiences. Without being fulsome it was sympathetic, and its plats narrative was of unquestioned benefit to Gomes and the insurgent cause. The author coul draw as well as write. Some rough pen-and-in sketches of Gomez found place in the volum They gave unusually good ideas of Gomez in his most characteristic attitudes, and showed in rugged qualities. In due time the book found way to the insurgent headquarters, in the hilb of Santa Clara Province. That day there wa an explosion of wrath which drove the staff to the woods and kept the rank and file in submissive silence. General Gomez did not like the pictures. He raged about them.

When his wrath had cooled enough to permit represented the General just as they all kne him in the camp, and that was the way the American people wanted to see him. But Gomes would not be mollified. Subsequently, during th pedition to Gomez's camp. His reception was cold one, and the insurgent general-in-chief threatened to send him back for a trivial reason. He said nothing about the book and its pictures. After a time he disclosed his grievance in a dis-

course which was at once a lecture to the correspondent and a remonstrance.

When Special Commissioner Robert P. Ports came away from Remedios after delivering President McKinley's message and receiving Gomes's promise to co-operate in disbanding the insur-gent troops the General presented to Mr. Porter

gent troops the General presented to all Police his photograph and autograph.

If Gomez has other vanity it is the vanity of the pen. He likes to write letters. He writes them well. He wrote to Martinez Campos wiss that Captain-General was engaged in the imposible task of making Spanish rule in Cuba beneficent and concillating the insurrection out of existence. With Weyler he disdained to communications of the concepts of the communication of the istence. With Weyler he disdained to cate, but when Blanco arrived as the representative of the new policy of autonomy Gomez wrote a long letter to him. General Blanco never make a long letter to him. those who knew m the document public, but those who knew its contents realized the clear vision and the indem-

contents realized the clear vision and the installable purpose of Gomez.

The General has written other letters since the protocol was signed, and has not worried lest he should be harmed by some of them finding their way into print. He writes what he thinks and has no fear of the consequences. A collectional his letters since the insurrection began, four years ago, would have a decided historical value. His official orders and his addresses to the Cubans are useful, but they do not give the same insight into his character.

Insight into his character.

The relation of General Gomez to the American military control is not so important just at present as his relation to the Cubans He has accepted the responsibility of dissolving the army of which he is the head. Irregular as is their organization, the existence of twenty-distinguished the west of the second treations in an undoubted hower to the their organization, the existence of twenty-ar-thousand troops is an undoubted power to the commander whose authority they acknowleds. When they are dissolved Gomez's induence self be that of a civil leader simply. He takes from himself his attacked to the control of the con be that of a civil leader simply. He takes from himself his strongest weapon. This is the best evidence which could be afforded of his strength and of his confidence in his power. Some of the radical insurgent leaders are already growling against Gomes's policy. The first test will come when he undertakes to deal with some of them as he did in the field. So long as the "Army of Liberation" exists they are his subordinates. He will insist that they obey orders and carry out Liberation" exists they are his subordinates, will insist that they obey orders and carry out the plans by which the insurgent troops shall deliver up arms to the Cuban Assembly. They will probably growl more flercely, but there is no lack of faith that Gomez will prevail, the arms be delivered up and the island enter upon the carper of civil sovernment. Government that the its career of civil government. Gomes has the confidence of the Cuban people, and there is at insurgent commander who will venture to ques-

PRESIDENT INVITED TO HARTFORD. Hartford, Feb. 10.-The Connecticut House Representatives to-day adopted a resolution

viting President McKinley to visit the State captal on the occasion of his visit to Massachusetts.

MR. CHOATE CONFINED TO HIS HOME. Joseph H. Choate has been confined to his home since last Monday with a slight swelling in on foot. He was much improved yesterday, and elpects to be able to be out to-day. The dinner which is to be held in honor of Mr. Choate at the Union League Club on the night of February if is to be an informal affair. About two hundred and fifty people will be present. The final arrangements for the dinner will be completed next Tuesday.

MRS. ETHAN ALLEN'S FUNERAL

The funeral of Mrs. Ethan Allen, of No. 45 West Fifty-second-st., who died in the family circle the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday nic just after having ascended the long stairs. held yesterday afternoon at her home. a large number of friends and relatives present The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Episcopal Church Several hymns were sung by Perry Averill and Mrs. Adele Lacia Baldwin. The body was taken after the service to Rock Creek Church Cemeieff, Washington, D. C., for burial.